### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Bispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. The panic among officeholders here is almost as

severe as that among the Banks. Numerous dismissais are expected to morrow. The rule has been adopted of retaining only two persons of the same family in office. This will be a severe blow to the F. F. V.'s' who like to have family parties around the loaves and fishes.

The Virginia Banks are doubted. On all their bills, not payable in Richmond, eight per cent discount is demanded here.

Our private Banks pay everything. The Secretary of the Treasury agrees to pay all salaries due to-morrow in small gold coin, as a measure of relief.

To the Associated Free.

Whistore, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

Col. Farm he United States Commissioner for running action boundary, has formally turned view over!

The restand Commissioner and his corps of assistants will leave this week for Mexico.

Thomas Sergant has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, vice Van Autwerp, resigned; and J. D. Evans, the Receiver at Minneapails, Minneaota, vice Russell, resigned. James Baker, Receiver at Charlton, Lowa, has sent in his resignation.

None of the banking houses have refused the demands against them, except the suspended house of Mesers. Par lioner of Patents is sending out circulars away of ascertaining the amount and cost.

The loner of Patents is sending out circulars we of ascertaining the amount and cost of cotice consumed in the United States during the fiscal years og the 36th of June last, and the qualities of the different classes of goods into which the state of the different classes of goods into which the state of the different classes of goods into which the state of the stat

onsidered ended. Nine hundred Indians were at Janes, near the Mexcoundary, receiving rations from Chihuahua, there had been fine rains. Wheat and corn

were abundant, and almost a drug.
Companies C and M, 4th Artillery, under command
of Col. Belton, from Florida, had arrived at NewOrleans, en route for Kansas.

## BANK DIFFICULTIES.

THE BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

Bank affairs are settling down on the no-specie basis. The banks are preparing to issue small notes. The Pennsylvania Bank notes are to be received at the other institutions to morrow.

Two o'clock p. m .- The city and the Southwark Banks are paying specie on their small notes. Notwithstanding their agreement of yesterday, they are receiving the notes of other banks on deposit, excepting the Pennsylvania.

THE BANKS OF TRENTON, N. J. TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. W. H. Bottom & Co., paper dealers, and Bottom Tiffany & Co., merchants, suspended to-day on account of protested New-York paper.

The Burlington, Camden, Cumberland and Salem

Banks are reported to have suspended. The East Jersey Banks, including the Trenton more immediately affected by New-York, will hold

Six o'clock p. m .- Everything is perfectly quiet. The banks paid all the demands upon them to day. The suspension of Mesers. Bottom & Tiffany, machinists, is contradicted.

Salem, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. The report from Trenton needs modification. The Salem Bank, influenced by the action of the Philadelphia Banks, though prepared to meet its issue, has only partially suspended. It redeems "fives," and cashes the checks of depositors in its own bills. It continues, also, to exchange notes on Banks good in Philadelphia and New-York.

# THE BOSTON BANKS.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. There is nothing new in financial matters to-day. A better feeling prevails, and full confidence in the stability of the banks is expressed.

A meeting of the Boston Bank Presidents was held this afternoon, at which 24 of the 36 Banks were represented.

A proposition to discount ten per cent of their capital during the week was discussed, and unanimous favored; but, without definite action the meeting adjourned till to-morrow, to enable the Banks not present

to vote upon the proposition.

The Banks have gained \$90,000 in specie to-day.

# THE HARTFORD BANKS.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. The Hartford Banks have no idea of suspending specie payments. They are vastly stronger than they were last week. Their liabilities are much reduced and their specie has been increased by the energetic steps taken for the purpose. All persons may rest easy that no one of the Hartford Banks is in any danger of suspending. The condition of each is known to all, and all are satisfied that the crisis is past.

THE BANKS IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo , Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. Messrs. Bogy, Mittenberger & Co., Bankers here, closed their doors this morning. Their assets are said to be ample. Cards, signed by a large number of our wealthiest citizens, are published, guaranteeing the solvency of Lucas & Co., and Renwick & Peterson, and assuring depositors of the safety of their deposits. The public mind is very unsettled and there is a general run on our brokers. The Banks stand firm and are discounting liberally.

SECOND DISPATCH. Three o'clock p. m .- The bankers upon whom the runs were made this morning freely and promptly met all checks, and thus restored confidence. The excite-

ment has almost entirely subsided. The immediate cause of the suspension of Bogy, Mittenberger & Co. was the non-arrival of corn in transitu. The probabilities are that they will reopen

The assets of Anderson & Co. and of Dawley & Barkdale largely exceed their liabilities. The presumption is that they will resume in a very short time.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS. NEW-ORLEANS, Taesday, Sept. 29, 1857. Money is tight and exchange stagnant, but no fears

for the banks are expressed. THE ALBANY SAVINGS BANKS. ALBANT, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The run on the Savings Banks subsided this morn-

ing, as suddenly as it commenced yesterday. The gold drawn out from the Albany Savings Bank yesterday afternoon, is being returned to the same nstitution this morning.

THE BANKS IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

Mesers. E. J. Tinkham & Co., Bankers, of this

city, suspended this morning.

There is no run on the other Banks. SUSPENSIONS IN GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. The Bank of Commerce of Georgetown, which con tinued to redeem its issue in specie, has come into an arrangement with the District banks, and suspends specie payment altogether.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in Georgetown. has also suspended.

THE NORFOLK BANKS. Nonrolk, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. All the backs here continue firm.

THE FARMERS' BANK IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Sept. 29, 1857. The Farmers' Bank of this city has suspended. The brokers are taking the notes at 50 per cent dis-

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The following is our Bank Statement for the pas 
 Week:
 \$31,950,000
 Due to other Banks \$3,441,969

 Loans and Disco'ts.
 49,705,000
 Deposits.
 12,938,000

 Specie.
 2,624,000
 Circulation.
 6,232,000

 Due fin. other Bks.
 5,996,000
 6

HORSE EXHIBITION AT SPRINGFIELD. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. Hampden Park, a tract of sixty acres of land, pur-

chased and fitted up by the Hampden Agricultural So ciety at a cost of \$40,000, was inaugurated to-day in the presence of some 12 000 persons.

The opening address was made by the Hon. George

Bliss, the inaugural address by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the closing address by Mayor Phelps.

The affair was a splendid success. The town is full of people, who have come to attend the Second National Horse Exhibition, which commences to-morrow. The Show will be the best ever held in this country. The best horses are here, some coming from Virginia. The old Morrill horse is here from Vermont, with sixty of his offering. Fancy teams of all sorts are present, including many from New-York.

### THE STEAMER JURA FOR CORK.

St. John, N. B., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. The steamer Jura, with troops, will sail from this port on Thursday morning next, and will convey a mail bag and such telegraphic dispatches as may arrive in season. Dispatches can be prepaid to any part of Europe, at the American Telegraph Company's office, No. 21 Wall street, New-York.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28. The deaths in this city last week were 103.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from New-York, 17th inst., via Key West, with the California mails, has not yet been telegraphed.

#### THE SCHOONER ALABAMA IN DISTRESS. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The schooner Alabama, from Port-au-Prince on the 8th inst., bound to New-York, has put into this port in distress, having experienced very heavy weather. On the 22d instant she experienced a severe gale, which strained the vessel considerably, causing a leak. She was obliged to throw overboard her deck-load. consisting of logwood, and a hundred barrels of sirup out of her hold. She also lost her sails and spars.

THE STEAMERS KNICKERBOCKER AND NEW WORLD. ALBANY, Tuescay, Sept. 29, 1857.

The steamer Knickerbocker sprung aleak at her dock at 8 o'clock this evening. She has about three feet of water in her hold. She also took fire about the same time, but the fire was extinguished with little

The New World is aground, and will not probably get off before 11 o'clock to night.

#### THE BOSTON FIREMEN. Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. The second annual parade and muster of the Boston

Fire Department took place to-day.

In the morning there was a trial of the different engines upon the Common, for prizes, with the fol-

First prize, a silver trumpet to No. 5, for playing a horizontal stream 185 feet; second prize, to No. 3 for filling a tank of 1,500 gallons in 8 minutes, 26 seconds; third prize, to Hose Company No. 3; fourth prize, to Hose Company No. 1; fifth prize, to Hook and Ladder

Company No. 1. The whole Department dined on the Common in a mammoth tent; after which they were reviewed by the Mayor and both branches of the City Government. The display was very fine, and was witnessed by thousands.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Gov. Gardner was held in Faneuil Hall this evening. Calvin F. Hines was the President. Speeches were made by Major Cobb, Augustus C. Cary, Increase

LATER FROM HAVANA. CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

The steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 25th, via Key West the same day, has arrived, but brings to naw of impostance.

no news of importance.
Sugars at Havana were depressed and prices were declining.
The steamship Daniel Webster from New-York 17th inst., was waiting at Key West for the California mails for New-Orleans, per Star of the West.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE BRIG

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE BRIGG ALBION COOPER.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The bark R. H. Knight, with the crew of the brig Albion Cooper, arrived here this morning. The murderers are now lodged in jail. The Irish lad who was State's evidence, died of yellow fever on the pas-

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MERRIMAC. Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.
The United States steam frigate Merrimac anchored in the stream to-day, and will leave to morrow for the

LATER FROM THE PLAINS. St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.
The Santa Fé mail arrived to-day. The news is entirely unimportant.

Col. Johnson, the commander of the Utah expedi

tion, left Leavenworth on Thursday last. AMERICAN STATE COMMITTEE. AMERICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The American State Committee met at the Delayan
House to-day, and elected Lorenzo Burrows, Chairman; L. S. Farsons, Vice-Chairman; John N. Wilder,
Treasurer, and Henry Q. Lansing and C. L. Skeels,

Mr. Burrows has declined the Chairmanship in con-

air. Burrows as declared the Unairmanship in consequence of official engagements. Mr. Parsons was then made Chairman.

An Executive Committee was appointed, of which Mr. Burrows accepted the Chairmanship.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF QUARTERMAS-TER REYNOLDS.

TER REYNOLDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

In the United States District Court, in the case of Quartermaster Reynolds, charged with defaulting to the Government in the sum of \$130,000, the Jury to-day returned a verdict that the Government was indebted to the defendant in over \$400, and judgment was accordingly entered in his favor.

FAIR AT BRANTFORD.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The Provincial Fair opened here to-day. The weather was favorable, and the number of entries exceeds those of any previous year. The Educational Department is the prominent feature. There are but few foreign entries. There were over 4,000 visitors to-day, and a much larger number is expected to-morrow.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS. CONVENTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS:

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

A Convention of Railroad Officers from the New-York, Western and New-Eagland Roads was held here to-day. Time-tables were agreed upon for Winter service. The time between this city and New-York is fixed at 18 hours. Samuel Sloan, esq., of the Hudson River Railroad, presided.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The American Sunday School Union has recently The American Sunday School Union has recently discovered that notes and acceptances amounting to \$89,000 have been circulated without their authority. A card has been prepared discovaing them, and a secri-ing that the Board is not responsible for their pay-

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

87. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Sept 29, 1857.

We have been urable to find in any of the papers or letters brought by the steamship Jura, any allusion whatever to the Liverpool Cotton Market.

EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.
The tenth annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute opened here this evening. The display was splendid and the attendance large. The opening address was made by Furman Sheppard of Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICUL-TURAL EXHIBITION.

nce of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1857. The seventh annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society commenced at Powelton Twenty fourth Ward, this morning. The grounds used are the same occupied last year by the United States Agricultural Society, and cover about 25 acres of land. They have been inclosed with a substantial fence, with stalls and pens on the western side for cattle, horses, &c. The display of cattle to-day was not very large, though it is expected that to-morrow all the stalls will be full. The pens for swine were all full, and with as fine specimens of pigs, sows, &c., as have ever been seen on exhibition.

The number of horses entered is very large, owing to the fact that the Society have provided a splendid race course (the same used by the U. S. Society) for the trial of the speed of horses. If the intentions of the Society are carried out, and racing allowed at all heurs, there will be but few to view the cattle, sheep.

heurs, there will be but few to view the cattle, sheep, and other meritorious things on exhibition.

Within the circle a mammoth tent has been erected for the display of works of art, sewing machines, clothing, quilts, pianos, and every variety of household goods; and we must acknowledge that this portion of the exhibition is unusually attractive, not only because much judgment has been displayed in the articles placed on exhibition, but because of the admirable manner ir which they have been arranged, so as to afford visitors ample means for examining each particular deposit. particular deposit.

There will be in operation to-morrow a machine for

There will be in operation to-morrow a machine for extracting sugar and molasses from the Chinese sugarcene, and we have no doubt, from the interest manifested by all classes of our citizens in the growth of this care, that this portion of the exhibition will receive its full share of attention.

The display of poultry is most excellent, in consequence of the efforts of the members of the State Poultry Society, who have a large number of Shanghaes and other improved breeds on exhibition. The cages to the number of over one hundred were loaned to the Agricultural Society by the Poultry Society. The fowls on exhibition show great improvement over those exhibited a few years ago.

The cattle and sheep are in fine condition, and show the great progress that has been made in improving this kind of stock. If Agricultural Societies would go back to the old practice of paying more attention to the improvement of stock and agricultural implements, instead of devoting so much attention to the trial of the speed of favorite horses, the farmers, as well as the community generally, would be the gainers.

The President of the Society, the Hon, David Tag-The President of the Society, the Hon. David Tag-

gart, and the Secretary, Mr. Robert C. Walker, have been untiring in their efforts to render this exhibition the best ever given by the State Society, and it is so be hoped that the citizens generally will sustain it.

### [By Telegraph.]

Poweliton, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857. The Agricultural Fair at Powelton commenced to day. The attendance was large, and the articles on exhibition never finer. The trials of the speed of norses on the course this afternoon were the great attraction. The three candidates for Governor are the indges, and they will be present to morrow.

### NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 29, 1857.
The Third Annual Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society commenced at this place to-day, under favorable auspices, the weather being pleasant and bracing. The grounds are situated about threefourths of a mile west of New-Brunswick, on the road leading to Middlebush.

The inclosure embraces about twenty-seven acres of ground well adapted to the purpose. On the front of the grounds are quite a large number of tents for the accommodation of the various officers of the Society, reporters, policemen, &c.

Toward the rear of the grounds a track has been graded for the exhibition and trial of speed of horses. As Jerseymen, like Long Islanders, are great admirers of horses, the track is, of course, a special feature, and will have a tendency to attract many visitors. will have a tendency to attract many visitors. The Agricultural Societies of Hunterdon, Camden, Gloucester, Middlesex and Somerset Counties have pitched their tents for the accommedation of their members.

As at all Fairs, the first day is consumed by exhibitors in stranging their various articles for show, and chaos reigns; consequently but few visitors attend.

Up to the present time, there are but about 125 head of cattle on the ground. The most noteworthy of these is the mammoth fat steer "Boss," exhibited by Peter T. Stelle of Middlesex Couty; he is a most set fellow, 4 years old, and said to weigh 3,600 fb.

Another curiosity is a bull, cow and calf, imported from China. Like John Chinaman, they are diminutive, and their neculiarity is a hump on the shoulder.

tive, and their peculiarity is a hump on the shoulder.

They appear to be neither good for milk nor beef.

So far, there are less than 100 horses on exhibition.

So far, there are less than 100 horses on exhibition, but many more have been entered, and will probably be present to-morrow.

The exhibition of sheep and swine is very good.
But very hits fruit has been placed on exhibition. The vegetables do not occupy a large space, but the specimers exhibited are superior.

S. V. Hoffman of New Brunswick exhibits cornstally a very to feet in hight.

S. V. Hofman of New Brusswick California stalks over ten feet in hight.

P. A. Voorbees of Six-Mile Run has on exhibition sorghum twelve feet six inches in hight, and five gallons of molasses made from this year's growth.

C. S. Barkelew of Somerset County exhibits sorghum fourteen feet six inches in hight, and also five gal ors of molasses manufactured from this year's county.

growth.
The "Wyandot Prolific Corn" was also on exhibition. This corn grows to a great hight, and produces a good yield. It requires but one kernel, from which from three to eight stalks will spring up.

A new invention is the Improved Portable Field Fence exhibited by Swift & Collins of Genava, N. Y.

Fence exhibited by Switt & Colins of Geava, M. J. It is made of boards to set upon the surface of the earth, in the form of a rail fence, and secured at each angle by keys, easily adjusted, and battens, by which it is kept strained to the ground. It is said to cost about 50 cents per rod, with the cost of lumber at \$10

per thousand.

The entries are far greater than either of the previous years, and there appears to be a more general interest felt in the success of the Society.

Articles for exhibition will continue to be received

until noon to-morrow.

At 11 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday), the Judges will assemble and receive their books containing the entries, and proceed to make their awards. The pre-

miums amount to over \$1,000.

The remainder of the day will be occupied in the exhibition of horses upon the track.

THE TURF.

GREAT RACE BETWEEN NICHOLAS AND ENGINEER.

Yesterday morning, a race-largely advertised as a contest between the North and South, or in other words, between the race horse of Northern stock, and the race horse of Southern stock-both being originally of the same type, but bred in some slight de gree from different strains of the same blood-came off at the Fashion Course, on Long Island. The horess named and entered were:

Mr. J. De Breeses Hunter's ch. g. Nicholas I. Mr. Thos Puryear's b. c. Charleston. Mr. Tally's gr. c. Engineer.

The morning was keen and cold with a smart northeasterly wind blowing which good judges of pace considered to be adverse to the making of great time. The course was crowded, and it is worthy of remark that in twenty years there has not been on any Northern Race Course so large a congregation of old turf gentlemen-of the men whose fathers and grandfathers med to breed race-horses on Long Island for the sake of improving horse stock and of owning the best horses-not for the sake of making money out of their performances and who were there in the hope of resuscitating the sport by which is their opinion the horse can alone be maintained in perfection. It was early announced that Charleston had broken

down, and would not run; and a great many persons! Consucrates, -The Cooper and Wileya Small Gen-

complained that there would be no race, and that virtually it was a lost day. The odds offered and taken were \$1,000 to \$300 or

Nicholas against Engineer.

Good judges observed that Engineer was a good two and three mile horse, but that he had never been proved at four miles, and that he had no possible chance with Nicholes.

Between the two horses, among good judges, there was no betting. The betting was chiefly about time; and it appears to have been the general opinion that the first heat would not be run inside of 7:48; one or two bets were made in favor of 7:39.

Nictolas was ridden by Gilpatrick, who was very confident of winning. At the start both horses showed in extremely good condition. Engineer went off with the lead and kept it, Nicholas laying quietly behind, until, just before reaching the Judges' stand, or the third time round, when he went ahead and wen the

first heat easily. TIME-FIRST HEAT. | Pirst mile. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Third mile. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Fourth mile. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Fourth mile. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |

All things considered, the running was quite as good as could have been expected under the circumstances. and the weather, more particularly that it was not supposed that Engineer could put Nisholas up to his speed at all. For the second heat, it was generally supposed before the start that it was a dead thing, and that Engineer could show no where at all. It was the general idea that 7:50, or worse time than was the best that could be looked for; but to the surprise of all lockers-on, and the great pleasure of the admirers of the gray colt, he proved himself an extraordinary brave horse. The time of the second heat was:

SECOND HEAT. The aggregate time of the two heats is extremely

good, the falling off being much less than what might have been looked for, and the difference between it and the best time ever made by the best horses on Northern courses, and all things being taken into consideration, not being other than highly creditable to Engineer, who could force Nicholas to such speed. In regard to Nicholas himself, as he won easily with mucto spare, nothing can be said except that he has proved himself, so far, equal to anything that has run on American Turf. We believe him to be easily able to beat, not Lecomte or Lexington's time on Southern tracks, but either of the horses themselves anywhere.

HORTICULTURAL FAMILIATION.-The regular Fall exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society is new open, the corresponding exhibition by the Brooklyn Society having just closed. The fruits and flowers were arranged yes erday morning and afternoon in Niblo's Saloon, on Broadway, for the inspection of the Judges and Committees of Award, and the doors were thrown open to the public at 6 o'clock last evening. The exhibition, as it opened, was an unusually large one, held in an unusually large place for the Society's shows, while a late arrival by railroad of new materials, particularly of fruits from Boston, added to its stock still further during the course of the evening. New tables were called into requisition, which were immediately laid with plates and saucers and loaded to luxuriousness with the ripest of apple and the most luscious of pears.

The main feature of the Exhibition is the fruits. There is no lack of flowers; there is an ample display both of cut flowers and of plants in pots; but fruits seem to have come in from every quarter in unexpected abundance. The department of vegetables, as is usual in all Horticultural Exhibitions, is slam. It is not to be expected that a potato or a beet, in a popular exhibition on Broadway, will stand the same chance of favor as a nectarine, a fig. or a grape; yet flower-lovers and fruit-fanciers may "feel an interest" even in punkins, egg-plants and encumbers. But only one two exhibitors have taken the pains to bring in specimens of their farm and garden stock; although to many persons a bassano beet, a bell-pepper, or a peach blow potato, would be an equally interesting curiosity, as far as personal knowledge is concerned, with an orchid from South America, or a lily from Japan.

Among the fruits, the pears are most prominent, both for their numbers and their quality. Apples are scarce in the exhibition, as they are in market; and as to peaches, a single bungry man, under no restriction as to visitors touching the articles, might have eaten all that were to be seen last night; but of the pears, it is sufficient to say to those whose mouths water easily, that there are at least three hundred varieties, and more than three thousand specimens. These specimens are no doubt as juicy to the palate as they are mellow to the eye: but we cannot speak as confidently of how they might taste as of how they look, for the proof of a pear is very much like the proof of a pud-

ding, and consists in the eating. the specimen-, except in a comparatively few instances, are not so creditable or inviting as a warmer sea-

son mig't have made them. The show of grapes is large, and the clusters are in fine cordition. The specimens comprise both the common and the uncommon varieties. Some white grapes (the "Rebecca"), fine for an open-air growth in our un Spanish climate, are exhibited; and also the purple "Diana," a seedling of the Catawba. The hot-house grapes furnish several superb specimens. Some of the rries are an inch in diameter. To be perfect they lacked only the fragrant smell of some of the numerous varieties of wild grapes. Many members of the family of the Hamburgh were shown, which were large at uscious enough to remind one of the ancient clusters

of Eschol. A large dish, profusely filled with specimens of a little green coated fruit, which received only a casual recognition, because they are not dried and laid is order in a bex from Smyrns, would nevertheless elicit from any Turk or Bedouin the reverer tial salutation, "In the name of the Prophet figs." They were picked off and eaten, at siy intervals, by those who would not find it equally convenient to carry away a fifty-six pound Boeton marrow squash, or a pumpkin, or a watermelon of equal specific gravity.

The floral display, particularly in cut-flowers, bo quets, beekets of flowers and ornamental devices, is very creditable, and contributes greatly to beautify the exhibition through a judicious arrangement of con tracting colors. The single specimens of cut-flowers are chiefly dahlias, of which there are a multitude of varieties, perhaps two hundred; and, secondarily, of roses. The brilliancy of the dahlias is a floral exhibition in Autumn, almost equals in general effect the exhibitions of roses in June.

The plants in puts comprise many admirable and

valuable growths. They are mostly in excellent condition, and make an attractive show. Some of them, n coming from a distance, had been slightly bruised, n packing or unpacking; but they are "flesh wounds" and will even heal. Ameng the most conspicuous single specimens are the Amorpha Faliscalatis, a large ant, semewhat ungainly in stalk and leaf, and with but little beauty of bloscom, but prized for its rarity; two or three specimens of Dracena, with graceful and finely variegated leaves; Agnostus Sinu-cius, a plant which might be mistaken by its leaves for a common oak sapling; the Acacia, without Tenryson's "long, milk bloom;" the Ixora, in ecveral varities - a beautiful plant, with a large, fullheaded red flower, named from an East India goddess, 'Ixora," whose alters are said to be strewn with its blossoms and leaves; a Lantana, a fine bush, studded with yellow blossome, fringed with red; the Croton plant, with many-hued leaves; a specimen of Abelia Rupestris, from Chips, introduced into this country about fifteen years ago: the Husbiscus, also from Chirs, but a more familiar growth; and a beautiful Norfolk Pine, twenty five feet in hight, and valued at the price simest of a horse and carriage; though it would be bought more for its rarity, than for its gracefulness or beauty. The Exhibition is open to-day.

THE UNION OF THE COOPER AND WILSON SMALL

eral Committees held meetings at Tammany Hall tast vening, at both of which resolutions were adopted to favor of effecting a union between them. In accordance with these resolutions a Committee of Confe ence was appointed, by whom it was agreed that a new General Committee should be organized, to con sist of 55 members from each of the Cooper and Wi son Small General Committees, and of three Cooper and two Wilson Small delegates from eleven Wards, and three Wilson Small and two Cooper delegates from the other eleven Wards. On balloting for a choice, the Cooper Committee was declared to be en titled to three members of the new General Committee in the odd Wards, and the Wilson Committee to three members from the even Wards. The arnouncement of this union occasioned great excitement and exultation in the old wigwant.

# SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The fifteenth appiversary of the founding of the Order of the "Sans of Temperance" was held last evening in the Methodist Church in Greene street This well-known Society was established in 1838, since which time it has both flourished and partially de cayed. An effort is now being made on the part of the members of some of its old "Divisions" to revive the old organizations and restore them to their former vicor. For this purpose meetings are held every evening in the week at different points in this city and in Brooklyn. The anniversary erce, and the platform was crowded by old officers and members of the Society in full regalia. W. H. ARM STRONG, 689 . G. W. P., presided. After an opening ode prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Pres of the Methodist Church.
The Hen. Erastus D. CULVER made an address,

which he portrayed the evils of intemperance, both to

the individual and to the community. He gave some statistics of crime in this city, and traced the commision of it, in an overwhelming degree, to drunkenness-He said that to put a cup of intoxicating liquor to a man's lips, is like putting a dagger into his hand Strong ound drives men first into vice, and then into Strong dunk drives men first into vice, and then into crime. It is the parent of wickedness and corruption everywhere. It is one of the most insidious foes that a man has to quard against. He alluded here to the importance of signing the pledge, as a security against vielding to the temp'ation. People live in the world, he said, to be propped up. It is no disgrace to a man to need help, or ask it. Men feel this, particularly is such times as these, when, unless a man of business has a prop, he is sure to fall. Signing the pledge, and keeping it after it is signed, is one of the surest props to keep a man from falling into Signing the pledge, and keeping it after it is signed, is one of the surest props to keep a man from failing into intemperance. No argument can be brought in favor of drinking intoxicating liquors, except the argument of pleasure; and pleasure is a false argument, for circkenness is a false pleasure. The old story, that the stimulus of alcoholic drinks is necessary to the preservation of health, and conducive to physical kappiness, has long since been exploided. Liquors of all kinds, even the purest, are known to deteriorate the human system, and when used only to that excess which some men style moderation, are prejudicial in their influence. The babit of drinking moderately, if it did not conduce to the habit of drinking immoderately, would still be a bad habit, injurious to the health and corrupting to the mornis of the community. It is a well-known fact that when the yellow fever raged in New-Orleans some years ago, there was a marked difference between the mortality among men who drank s well-known fact that when the yellow lever raged in New-Orleans some years ago, there was a marked difference between the mortality among men who drank intexicating liquors, and other men who were members of temperance societies in that city. The exact ratio, in propertion to the number of each, was as fifteen to two. And the evils of intemperance, in comparison with the alleged evils of temperance, or abstitute of the evils of intemperance, in comparison with the alleged evils of temperance, or abstitute of the evils of intemperance, in comparison with the alleged evils of temperance, or abstitute of the manufacture of a Pandora's box of evils for the community at large; and selling them is a crime against society, against which society has a sacred right to protect itself. The Crystal Palace now contains products of labor in all departments of industry, for exhibition to the public. If the Crystal Palace could also exhibit specimens of the results of the manufacture of men into beasts by the process of using intoxicating drinks, it would present a more curious spectacle than was ever exhibited in any fair or museum in the would. If all the bloated cheeks, all the red noses, all the staggering legs which rum has manufactured out of human beings could be gathered into a separate department in the great Fair up town, the sight would be so shocking as to disgust the whole community and turn it slek.

The sneaker concluded by alluding to the corrup-

the sight would be so snocking as to disgust the water community and turn it sick.

The speaker concluded by alluding to the corruption with which the rum traffic and interest had infected the polities of this State.

After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Armstrong, the Precident, said that he hoped to have had the pleasure of introducing to the meeting the original sixteen persons who founded the Order. Several of them, for values and the resons who founded the Order. Several of them, for various reasons, had been unable to attend, and the remainder, being only four or five, left a delicacy in assuming to represent the rest; yet one of them, who had never ceased to lend his aid to the Temperance cause, would address the audience. Before introducing him, however, the President took occasion to make a few remarks on the history and the objects.

of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. He ther presented to the andicace Col. M. L. Snow, who was greated with a loud demonstration of applance.

Col. Snow made a brief speech, owing to the lateness of the hour. His remarks were mainly an appeal to the Sors of Temperature for increased personal inerest and individual effort on their part, in

terest and individual effort on their part, in the work of carrying on the Temperance reformation throughout the State and throughout the country at large. He took occasion, in the course of his speech, to alinde to the loss of the Central America, and particularly to the heroic conduct of Capt. Herodon, in saving the women and the children. He said that the Sons of Temperance are called upon to do a similar work of heroism—to save the women and the children from the arguish and misery of homes made wretched and of husbands and fathers driven to desperation and suicide by the demon of strong drink!

The exercises of the evening were closed by the singing of a hymn.

inging of a hymn.

# GEN. PILLOW SHAKEN AGAIN.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

Owing to my absence from home, it is only this morning that I have been informed of your call upon me through your paper of the lith inst. to furnish an explanation to the public of the extraordinary statement to be found in Gen. Pillow's late letter which has been the assenting and the contraction. ment to be found in Gen. Pillow's late letter which he bases on the authority of Mr. Trist, that, during the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, and to secure its consummation. I had used \$500,000 out of the secret service fund in purchase of the pointed press of the State of Manne. The letter is not before me, but I quote the substance of the statement. I confess that the utter absurdity of the statement had consigned it to the same class with the many similar ascriptions and absurdities which have from time to time been alleged against me and which I have regarded as have from time to time been alleged against me and my Arministration, and which I have regarded as wordly unworthy of notice. I am only surprised that one so enlightened as Gen. Pillow is esteemed to be, should have regarded so indicalous a statement as worthy of repetition. Five Hundred Thousand Dollars From INN SECRET SERVICE FUND IN FURCHASE OF THE PRESS OF THE STATE OF MAINE! If Gen. Pillow had taken the precaution to have looked into the acts of Congress making appropriation to the configurant fond for diplomatic intercourse, commonly the acts of Congress making appropriation to the con-tingent fond for diplomatic intercourse, commonly known as the secret service find, he would have seen that the largest amount appropriated any one year, during the time of my official residence in Washington, did not exceed \$30,000, and that, inasmuch as the ne-gotiation referred to occurred in 1842, there had at the time been but a single appropriation made to the fand, and that of the session of 1841-2, I think it would have puzzled Cocker to have obtained \$500,000 out of \$30,000.

I will take occasion to add that the fund, although called secret, is as public in most of its outlays as any other fund belonging to the Government. It is appliother fund belorging to the Government. It is applicable to the many items growing out of the necessities of foreign missions and the consular establishment of the United States, which no specific appropriation could well cover. They are contingent, the very term implying their uncertainty. The expenditures for these contingencies enter into the general accounts of the Government, and are assually published, and about a large portion of the fund. It often happens that not a dollar is withdrawn from the fund for any confidential object of the Government. Such confidential object of the Government. Such confidential object as mentions intervene in our intercourse. confidential object of the Government. Such confidential objects sometimes intervene in our intercourse with fereign countries, and sometimes have their origin within our own limits—contingencies which it may be imprudent at the time to disclose, but which are intimately connected with the preservation of peace and quietude. Some such contingencies arose during my official residence in Washington; and I have only to add, that when I left that city I directed the agant of the fund to file away in a drawer of the State Department the vouchers for all the expenditures made under my orders out of that fund; and the day has rearly come when I shall be perfectly willing to have that drawer laid epen to the inspection of any one who possesses any curicaity to look into it. Carons who possesses any curicaity to look into it. Carons who possesses any curicaity to look into it. Carons who possesses any curicaity to look into it. Carons who possesses any curicaity to look into it. Carons who possesses any curicaity to look into it. Carons who possesses any curicaity to look into it. Carons when the state of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other services and the state of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the State of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the state of Mane, or of any other newspapers of the state of Ma

of the expenditure, but little or nothing to disapprove New-York, Sept. 22, 1887. THE ADIRONDACKS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: It will be a matter of interest to some of your readers, who are sick of watering places and bustling hotels, to know how they can get a good, thorough mu-cular training for a few weeks in forest sports. It may as well be settled as an axiom, that the most of us business or studying men never will exercise to any profit, unless we are forced to it. The great point is to put us where we cannot help using our muscles, as rature intended they should be used; and yet, where the labor shall have some pleasant stimulus, and not be merely a drudgery. We can pull books all day

from Whitehall, or catch bass in the North River, or shovel our own coal, or walk daily to Greenwood; but somehow we never do, and it is a moral certainty, even if we had complete leisure, that we never should bore curselves to any such degree. We must have some delusive object or remance about the work-tront, or venison, or the pleasure of a company and an expedition; and then your quiet professional or business man well go through with hardships and exertions which, if borne for some great cause and in a historic time, would make him a hero in the world's annals. We have just been trying for the second time the forest-pleasures of the Adirondacks. The wonder to as each time is that such a convenient and pleasant hunting ground is not thoroughly overrun by tourists and sportsmen. There is nothing at all equal to it in America for agreeable journeying and first-rate sporting. The elevation and the uncleared forest make it always cool; and its geological character keeps it from the spade and plough of the emigrant. It is strange,

the monetrous birds strode along the cozy sand of the Connecticut valley, should still be an island of wilderness in the midst of our cultivation. Your readers have heard, ad nauscum, of the sports and the beauties of the Adirondacks, and yet they are fresh to each new comer. The charm of those solitary forest-chried lakes; the fresh spring of life and health in the cheery open-air exercises, and the romance of a wood-life, brought back to first conditions for a time, carnot be conveyed to others, and yet give the

though consistent, that this, which was a rocky island when the most of New-York and Vermont was

a quiet sea, or a barren isolated mass of tooks when

most delicious sensations. Your bilious man, your dyspeptie, your brain-tasked and stemach sick, should certainly come out here for a while, and see what health and appetite and vigor mean.

The place seems equally suited for ladies, if they can bear the exposure. A portion of our company was made up of ladies, who enjoyed the expedition as well as any. There have been some most remarkable instances among the Burlington ladies of the renovating effect produced on delicate constitutions by this open-air life and constant exercise. It must be worth all the Sarategas and Newports to most persons. Then it is something, both to men and women, to show them what they can do without. At this present time we can hardly understand why people want so many superfluities. Houses and rooms seem to us a species of prisens; we prefer meat cooked on forked sticks; we consider hemlock boughs the only bed for a sound sleep, and that there is no bath-room or dressing-room like the great lake and the over-arching forest trees.

No newspapers or books reach us. We have drepped politics, and business, and house, keeping, and scholar ship, and theology. We do not respect each other, except as we are good wood-choppers, or fishers, or hunters, or cooks, or bontmen. Our standards of life have all changed, and only occasionally, in the forest stillness, a murmur comes to us in memory of that

great, poisy, turbulent current, into which we must soon plunge again. Probably the great difficulty with many of your readers about this expedition, is, to get any informa-tion how to find the way into these lakes and mountains. And this is the greater now, as the drivers and boatmen are often in connection with certain inn-keepers and certain routes, and of course puff their own places and employers. Owing to the increased travel every year, and the fact that many wealthy sporting gentlemen are constantly passing through, there is getting to be considerable extortion in some houses. We experienced some very sharp practice from an agent of one house near the Saranac (Bartlett's), which would have done honor to an Italian iru. After having tried a number of routes, we have no hesitation in decidedly recom-mending the following: If from New-York, let

he traveler buy tickets to Lake Champlain; stop at Port Kent, and thence by Keeseville take stage to Baker's, on the Upper Saranac (Essex County). If be has written beforehand to Mr. Baker, he may reach this point in two days from New York and find his boats and guides all ready. Otherwise he may not hit the day for the stage at Keessville, and may obliged to wait for guides at the Lake. This house is decidedly the best and most reliable on all the Lakes; and the table and housekeeping, though plain, are excellent. Board here is about \$3 or \$4 a week, and \$1 25 a day. Venison, partridge, pigeon, trout and wild fruit are supplied in abundance. From this point, having obtained a guide and boat (at \$1 50 a day), the traveler can go up through the Saranac and Round Lakes to Racquette River, down this to Big and Little Tupper's Lakes, and then across by a new portage to Forked and Racquette Lakes; then down to Lorg Lake, and through the Racquette River to the Saranne again, making the whole tour of these most beautiful lakes in a week, if he chooses. The whole expense from Lake Champlain for three weeks' tour need not average more than \$2 a day, and, we believe,

nowhere can half the amount of health and vigor and pleasure be obtained for the money. The deer-hunting is always excellent. A good guide will put the clumsiest sportsman in the way of his buck. Our party, though not exclusively a sporting company, took two deer, and trout ad libitum. One company which we encountered, of two gentlemen with guides, had killed ten deer in a week. For angling, one should bring on a fly-rod with reel, and strong lines for bait-fishing, and lines for trolling, at least a hundred feet long. A "winnie-gang," with forty or fifty hooks, is useful. There is little use in a shot-gun, except for deer shocting at night with buckshot. A rifle and a long revolver are the best instruments for the Adirondack sporting. For costume, ao one needs more than a thick pair of trowsers and a flannel shirt, with a blanket for the night, and a waterproof penche for the rain. Stores and provisions can be got at the log-houses on the lakes, and taken with the travelers to the "camps." We believe, in time, there must be a rush of sportsmen and tourists to this beautiful wilderness, and we are quite sure no one who has tried the "Adirondack cure" will ever regret it.
Racquette Ricer, Aug. 25, 1257. C. L. B.

Dr. Livingston, the African traveler, in a lecture at Marchester on the productive power of Central Africa, mentioned a circumstance going to show how remarkably in this age of the world information diffuses itself. It will probably be within the recollection of some of our readers, that some time since The London Times newspaper offered a reward of £1,000 for the discovery of a fiber able to supply the place of rage in the matter of paper-making. In descending the Zambeze, the great river of South-Eastern Africa, and of which the D c'or has been the first to give any satisfactory account, he found the natives on the bar. of the river aware of this offer and quite interested it. In fact, the Doctor brought home with him a

fiber, said to grow abuzdantly on the north the Zambeze, and probably urknown to bester, which was pronounced by a manufacturing house 52 Leeds stronger and better than flax, and worth between £50 and £60 a tun. Cotton is also an alverringt preduct of the same district, a variety 1-10 duced there very easily separated from the coed. Nothing, he thinks, is needed but the standing of market to lead to a large production by the at the Sugar-care grows abundantly, but to making the control of paderstand the process of apparer charge